

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1886.

Amusemente To-day. Bijon Opera House-Huntung, 2 and 4 P. H. Crotoromo - Kattles of Virksburg - 1th av. and 55th et. Mention Woods, P. L. Wild West. 1 and SP. M. Mediano Square | Dentre-Prince Xari | 1 and cds P. New Central Purk Gorden-Concest. 4P. M. Panerama-Wadleon av. and Loth et. Wattack a Theatre Palks, Land SP. M.

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		r Year						90

The President and the Surplus.

The adjournment of Congress has spared President CLEVELAND the disagreeable necossity of either signing or vetoing the Monnison resolution for applying the surplus in the Treasury to the payment of the interest-bearing debt. Had he signed it, he would have thereby virtually confessed that he had hitherto failed in the discharge of his duty; had he vetoed it, he would have had great difficulty in assigning sound reasons for the veto. By simply letting the resolution fall for want of his approval, he escapes both horns of the dilomma.

None the less the fact remains that both Houses of Congress have condemned by emphatic majorities the President's policy in regard to the surplus, and have expressed their opinion that it ought to be changed That policy has been to pay out of the surplus money in the Treasury no more of the interest-bearing debt than is required by the Sinking Fund act, and to hoard the rest The calls of bonds for the first three months of the current fiscal year have been only four millions of dollars per mouth, or at the rate of forty-eight millions for the year, while the estimated requirements of the sinking fund for the same period are \$46,659,000. The surplus is now one hundred and eighty millions, without counting twenty-eight millions of fractional coin, and by the end of the fiscal year it will probably be over two hundred millions.

The evident motives for piling up in the Treasury this enormous amount of money are two. It prolongs the payment of interest upon the hundred millions of dollars of 3 per cent, bonds deposited by the national banks as security for their circulation, and thus makes them a gift of three millions of dollars a year; and it enables the Executive practically to nullify the Silver Coinage act, and thereby to gratify the prejudices of gold-worshipping money lenders. For, if the two millions of dollars a month which the law requires to be expended in the coin age of silver dollars, are counted as part of the surplus and the coins are locked up in the Treasury, they remain as non-existent as if they were still in the bowels of the earth. Already the Treasury has stored away in this manner nearly a hundred millions of them, besides those against which it has issued certificates; and the quantity goes on increasing daily.

For the sake, therefore, of gratifying the owners of national bank stock and of winning the favor of devotees to the gold standard, the President has set himself in opposition to a majority of the people, speaking by the mouth of Congress. Whether or not he will continue to persist in this course remains to be seen.

The Job Which Mr. Cleveland Signed.

The managers and advocates of this year's River and Harbor bill, which has become a detail, and to reckon up what part of the \$14.473.900 which it provides goes to the

bill ever enacted by any Congress. It appears to be worse than the one which President ARTHUR felt it to be his duty to veto. | manufacture, and very good cigars many of It contains appropriations for a great many | them are, the best better than the inferior tional waterways, but this is a fault that it shares with proceeding river and harbor jobs The distinguishing element of badness in this bill is that, after having been so filled with extravagant and improper items that its own friends hastened in alarm to unload it, this unloading process was accomplished not by throwing out the least necessary or most questionable litems, but by alleing off one-fourth of each appropriation. good or bad.

When the Senate performed this remark. able feat of lopping legislation, it was generally thought that the bill was as good as killed, since even if it did not perish in the House, it could hardly escape a veto. But, with all the Senatorial surgery, it is living, and a law of the land. It is true that three of the Senate's canal jobs, after a long struggle with the House and many conferences and refusals to agree, get no appropriations in the act as passed. The Portage Lake and Lake Surerior Canal the Lake Michigan and Hennepin Canal, and the Sturgeon Bay Canal receive only such recognition and hopes for a better future as are conveyed by appointing boards of engineers to report on their value and prospects. But all the other great Senate jobs are there, and are now provided for by law.

One such job was saddled on the country for the first time in the Sandy Bay project The Forty-eighth Congress refused to entertain it, and expressed dissatisfaction so decidedly that the managers of the River and Harbor bill at that time threw it over, lest it should sink their ship. This year again the House rejected it by an overwhelming vote. When the Senate inserted it, the House again rejected it; but it has triumphed, and has completed its connection with the Treasury. The small sum of \$75,000 commits the Govsemment to the scheme of making a harbor of cefuge in Sandy Bay, but the ultimate cost, with that of lighting it and providing it with defences, is estimated at from seven to ten millions; and expert testimony has been offered to show that vessels would rather take their chances in putting out to sea than their risks of running on ledges in trying to make this harbor of refuge.

The House, in one of its many stubborn fights over this bill, instructed its conferrees. by the large vote of 144 to 83, to insist upon | bearing like tablets the incised records of striking out the Sepate amendment of the item for the improvement of the Mis dashpit River from the head of the Passes to the mouth of the Onio. The prolonged discussion over this provement, with its mathematical demonstrations that millions upor millions have been absolutely wasted in past years upon prodigious experiments, turning out absolute failures, will be remembered. An appropriation of \$2,000,000 is made in the act as it stands, with sundry provises, yielded by the House.

The House, by a vote of 107 to 75, instructed its conference to insist on striking out of the bill the Senate amendment appropriating \$375,000 for the improvement of the Potenne. Fists; but it is there just the same, and is a

part of the enacted statute.

of them were expressly pointed out by Secretary Lincoln as projects not entitled to

national consideration in any event, while on a large part of them the expenditure of money would be simply wasted. Yet one of the first moves of the conference committee was to remove the horizontal reduction from all items under \$20,000, thus giving the full original amount to some of the least deserving of the jobs, perhaps, admitted on the plea that they asked so little. The act as passed calls for several hundred thousand dollars more than when it left the Senate under a deserved fire of public criticism.

The specially vicious and dangerous feature of this act is that of having collected all sorts of indefensible items, until it was too monstroug to have any chause of engetment and then resorting to the trick of saving most of the bad items by scaling down all, good, bad, and indifferent. We have before expressed the conviction that no bill con structed on this outragoous plan ought to become a law, and see nothing whatever in the actual results to change this opinion. Mr. CLEVELAND should have vetoed the job

Domestic Cigars.

Speaking of the controversy between the Knights of Labor and the cigarmakers unions, the Evening Post says that domestic eigars "are consumed almost entirely by the laboring people," and by laboring people it means, of course, the wage earners, the poorer people.

The facts would undoubtedly have justified the remark twenty years ago, but since then the situation has completely changed. There was a time when a home-made cigar was looked upon by all of the more fastidious smokers with absolute contempt. They would have eigars imported from Cuba or none at all, and the usual quality of those of domes tic manufacture was so bad that there was reason for the prejudice. They were either rank or flavoriess, and were only found in third-rate places or on the street stands patronized by newsboys and the poorest sort of of customers.

But the bigh taxes imposed on Havans cigars increased their prices so greatly that a powerful stimulus was given to domesti manufacture. The civil war in Cuba also sent to this country many Cuban refugees, who brought with them expertness in cigar making, and the business promised to be so profitable, if the quality was once made satis factory to consumers, that skill and enter prise combined to produce what was desired

The result has been that the manufacturing of cigars has become one of the most extensive of our industries. Between 1870 and 1880 the number of hands employed in the manufacture of tobacco and cigars increased nearly twofold, and the value of the product in nearly the same proportion. The once despised domestic cigar was gradually looked upon with more favor, and the improvement in its quality was so marked in time that it ran the imported article a severe competition. Meanwhile, too, perhaps because of the introduction of the use of guano on the partial ly exhausted tobacco fields of Cubu, smokerbegan to complain that Havana cigars were not maintaining their reputation, and the public were ready to look more favorably than of old on the domestic product, which surprised those accustomed to imported cigars by the excellence of its quality.

The consumption of domestic cigars, has coordingly come to far exceed the consumption of cigars imported from Cuba. Even in clubs, where formerly such a thing as a domestic cigar was unknown, more domestic than imported eigars are now smoked. The brands for which there is the greatest domand are of home manufacture, and no pretence is made that they are anything except what they really are. So it is in eigar shops throughout the Union, and the men who buy the domestic article include those who do law, will now have leisure to examine it in not come within the limit fixed by the Evening Post. They are men who once would as soon have thought of smoking cabbage leaf items in which they are specially interested. as of pulling at a domestic cigar. Tes, It is probably the worst River and Harbor it is perhaps safe to say that nine out of ten men who smoke cigars at all now content themselves with those of home

Havana cigars so commonly sold. Meantime, the custom of smoking cigarettes has extended enormously, and the domestic cigarettes have substantially driven those from Havana out of the market. The business of cigarette manufacture has grown to vast dimensions in Virginia. North Caro lina, and in New York, Rochester, and other places at the North, so that the public have got accustomed to look with approval on other domestic manufactures of tobacco than those of pipe and chewing varieties.

The Swiss Cow.

The great North American game of poker sharpens the observation. A good poker player is commonly a keen observer of men and things.

It is proper to say that the reports which the Hon. BOYD WINCHESTER of Kentucky, now Consul-General of the United States in Switzerland, sends from Berne to the State Department are among the most interesting papers published by the Government. In the dull mass of consular literature they shine like jewels in a trough.

This faculty of observation of seizing upon the essential or the novel points of interest and of conveying them unencumbered with commonplace, distinguishes the Hon BOYD WINCHESTER'S two-page essay on the Swiss cow and her products. It is full of condensed information like this;

"It is believed that a cow is positively benefited by ceing put to the plough, especially in the morning."
"A cow which at the time of calving does not give eighteen litres meanly stateen quarte) of milk is not comidered of any value." " Each cow is supposed to yield a hundredweight of

beese during the summer months."
" Cheese in some parts of the country forms the stapio od of the people, and in these places the laborers are

often paid in cheese." often paid in quesse."

"Now obsess will sometimes cause illness, and when
that is the case the patient is treated with old cheese, on

the homospathic theory."

"Prize cows must remain a certain time in the comnune. A prize cow must not leave the centen befor-Breeding bulls must be registered, and none unreg-

istered may be so used."

'The larger the obsess the better the quality, as a ute, and a man may be seen descending from the pas-are ground with one weighing from 150 to 175 pounds in his shoulder."

Mr. Winchesten reports the existence of Swiss cheeses more than two centuries old, seven or eight generations: "On wedding occasions it was formerly the custom

present the bride and bridegroom with a large cheese minity contributed by their friends, and this cheese was handed down, generation after generation, as a family register on which were inscribed births, deaths, and wof these cheeses bearing date of 1600 are still

All this is delightfully fresh and informing. It would not be improved. In vivacity of observation and direct simplicity of expression Mr. Boyd Winchesten's reports recall the style of GILBERT WHITE'S " Natural His-

tory of Sciborne." We could give him no higher praise. We congratulate the Hon. HENRY WATTERsox, who is also a keen observer and a straightforward writer, on the qualities As for the smaller items in the act, many | which his friend and protegé. Mr. WINCHES-

TER. is discovering. A game of poker be ween these two Kentucky gentlemen would be an interesting sight.

That's What's the Matter.

The mugwumps of civil service reform have held their annual grand central powwow, and as usual, expressed with fervor but sincerity their admiration for one another and for the great Chinese system. The smaller the sect, the stronger the belief of its members that in it alone is health; and the gentlemen who profess the Eatonian idea, have an unalterable conviction that they are right and that 9,999 out of every ten thousand Americans are wrong. Moreover, they have all the complacency of the fly on the coach wheel, and think that they are driving the country.

The speeches, preprandial and postprandial, of the leaders at the conventicle at Newport this year, were in the usual tone, full of happiness for infinitesimal imaginary galus, apologetic for losses, mishaps, and backslidings and honeful for the future Mr. CLEVELAND has made many bad appointments, and has not even scotched partisanship as yet; but he has put a civil service reformer at the head of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, and though everything isn't exactly as we could wish. yet, dear friends, we have much to be thankful for. The future is ours. We must rally the people to our side, educate them up to a thorough understanding of this aublime, this beneficent, this thoroughly British and Celestial idea. Truth crushed to earth will get up again, and don't you forget it. We will now listen to a few remarks from

Brother CARL SCHURZ." Then came the same old speech that everybody knows and some venerate. But will the civil service reformers over "realize" on their civil service reform futures? Will the scales over fall from the eyes of the people so that they may see the perfections of this lovely little reform? The reports at the business meeting of the National Civil Service Reform Longue were not highly encouraging. The Secretary's report showed that the South Is very slow to form civil service reform associations. In Missoufl, as the delegate from that State remarked with unconscious humor, "work is quiet." In Indiana, in Maryland, in every Democratic State, the work is quiet, too. The reason was given by Mr. FOULER, a State Senator from Indiana: "The move ment ought to be more popularized, as the cause is one of the common people, but they Juil to recognize the fact."

They do, they do! And probably they always will fall to recognize it; and that's what's the matter with the past, present, and future of pedagogue reform.

Now is the time for the Republican lournals to declare that the barrenness of the recent session of Congress is all the fault of Mr. Ran-DALL. He is the great mischief-maker who kopt everything back, and by delaying the appropriation bills rendered it impossible for Congress to do anything useful. This is the style of remarks which we may now expect to be recchoed by the Republicans in all parts of the country.

It is a pity that Mr. RANDALL could not have kept some other things back, as, for instance, the river and harber job. We dare say too that, if RANDALL had had the power, he would have kept that back forever.

We don't think Mr. JOHN H. STRAHAN does himself much credit by his mode of conducting the Squinz case before the Mayor; but perhaps he thinks the case so bad that nothing but olse and bluster will answer.

The resolution of the Kansas Democracy endorsing the present Democratic Administration was very carefully drawn. The Kansas Democrate "fully sustain the President in his intelligent, manly, and courageous efforts to carry into practical effect the principles and doctrines laid down in the national Democratic platform." In favor of the scheme of competitive examinations as a mode of appointment to office the Kansas Democrats have nothing to say. It would seem that they do not like it.

In the clearmakers' contest in this city the trades unions seem to be gotting the better of The manner in which the Knights have managed the fight so far is not satisfactory to common sense, and is not in accord with their own professed principles.

Arkansas Colored Mes Since the War.

From the Chicago Herald.

The climate of the countles which border long the Mississippl River in Arkanans to such that most white laborers cannot endure it, and the result is that the negro population is about three times as large as that of the whites. The condition of these blacks is lower, perhaps, than anywhere else in the State, though there are a few notable exceptions in which large property has been accumulated. It is observed that those negroes who were the slaves of considerate mosters are n most cases in easy circumstances, notwithstanding he disadvantages quier which they have labored since their emancipation, while those who were under cruel and hard treatment in slavery have not had their posttion improved over that which they occupied in the bonds of serfdom.

No Occasion for Disappointment. Prom the Cherry Valley Carette

Man who voted for Grover Cleveland under the impression that he was a straight Democrat have abundant reason to feel aggreeved. Those who voted for him who were familiar with the course he pursued white tiovernor, however much they may deplore his

course as President, have no occasion for disappoint-The King of the Belgians' Prize.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the year 1872 his Majesty the King of the Belgians established an annual scientific prize of 2.000 frames. For periods of three years this was open only to competition in Belgium, but every fourth year it was open to the world. The dovernment at Washington has recently been officially informed that the world's prize for 1888 will be awarded for the best papers on electricity as a mo-tive power. But here I must sek what encouragement have scientific men to devote so much time and hard mental and experimental work to getting up such an mental and experimental work to getting up such as seemy, when it is well known that during these twelve years his Majesty's prize has inver once been awarded. That for 1886 was 'That for has been a now to how to predict large the study of geography'—a supject in which any wildinformed person could write, and yet, though they will have pushed, on notice has yet been given of his Majesty paying his prize omney, scientific men are togething to think that his Majesty has taken this cheap way of informing the heariest world that he has an interest in science. One would thus that he would give the prize once in twelve years to pay for advertisein. Voure truly.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Yorlek! asks you what is the origin of the Scottish family name Campball. You seem to think "it looks Italian." Read the British Peerage by Palegrave. The Campballs, as the British Peerage by Paiegrave. The Campbells, as are all the great delibits of the three British kingdoma, are of Freight. Norman, for French Angevine origin, the founder of the family was a desandame, a Norman from indeed which whe followed William the tonguene, to whom William gave large estates in Empland. In the thirteenth configurate that are interested on the makes that a better destriction primitively of the configuration of the makes that makes that a make that are the found in the scan faults it occurs faulted. For such is the origin of the Campbells, therefore has units to the origin of the Campbells, therefore has units to the next and the Campbells.

California's Wine Vieta.

From the San Francisco Chronicle. The State Viticultural Commission estimates less and faine the home consumption

A tummen Occurrence. Young Lady (to a young minister)-I trust

Young Lady (to a young minister)—I trust that our leading issue wening during the sermon did not among you. Mr. Whitechouer. But mamma feit very ill, and we thought it best to give a few young Minister (ordined) |—Young did quite right, Miss minist. I sent you have you among all in the heart. I sent you have you among all in the heart. I suppose you got inset to that suff of the-er-yes poor hashing a dreadful sufferer at times.

EDITOR CUTTING CONVICTED.

Mexican Court Acanmes Authority which becretary Mayard Sald the United State Government will not Tolorate.

EL Paso, Aug. 6 .- Editor Cutting was tried resterdar in Paso del Norte before Judge of Sefor Miguel Sabbida. Consul Brigham a few Americans, and several renresentatives of the E! Pase press were presen On the opening of the court Judge Sabbida asked the interpreter to read all the documents in the case. Among these were Medina's affidavits charging Cutting with failure t carry out the reconciliation made before the Mexican court in regard to the publication in his Paso del Norte paper by immediately causing to be published in the El Paso Sunda Herald a repetition of the article. The second affilavit charges Cutting with having caused to be circulated over ton copies of that paper in-Paso del Norte, and alleges that his ma licious intention was made plain because his defamatory card appeared both in Spanish and English, while the Herald usually pub lished nothing but English. Then came the original charge of libelling a Mexican citizen

and English, while the Herald usually published nothing but English. Then came the original charge of libelling a Mexican citizen (Medina) is the Smalay Herald a paper published at El Paso, Texas.

One part of the milautes stated that Cutting, at 11 o'clock at night, when told that he might give a bond, answered that he would not do so; that his case was in the hands of his Government, and that if the demand for his release was not obeyed at once United States troops from Fort Davis would immediately arrive to liberate him by force. Then follows the introduction of the laws of the State of Texas in the case, as the o'leance was conceded to have been committed in Texas.

When the rending was finished Cutting was asked if all was satisfactory to him. He replied that he could not countenance the proceedings, as he considered the court without jurisdiction in the case. The officials then signified their approval of the contents of the minutes and arguments were declared in order.

José Maria Sierra, the prosecuting attorney, said that the case hinged upon the written agreempt between Medina and Cutting, called an act of reconciliation, which was broken and made odd by the publication of Cutting's article in the El Paso Sanday Herald. This breach of contract gave Medina a perfect right to continue his case against the prisoner. The result of his crime has been to terrorize the people of this vicinity, disturbing society, and causing fear of a revolution and probably a war. All these were agaravating circumstances, and training society and causing that a sentence of two years, or by a line of from six months to two years, or by a line of from \$300 to \$2,000. He concuded by asking that a sentence of two years, imprisonment at nard labor be imposed upon the prisoner. He requested the Court to consuro Consure Indiana, the accussing party, textified that Cutting had defamed in the case, and that the Pederal authorities be notified of the Consul's acts, so that the necessary diplomatic correspondence for his removal ingri

using very poor type. The witness continued:

Not satisfied with buriesquing my good faith and his cath, he caused to appear two actives more offensive than the flat, in the E-Pase Suming Bertief of June 20-case in Spanish and the other in English --referrating his former e-harges and claiming that "he had re-racted only because he was forced to before a Mexican Julge." And thating, not satisfied with the harm done my rejudation and in business, has said in an interview with a 77/10me reporter that an interview with a 77/10me reporter that an interview with a 77/10me reporter that for this region in published it. It being public and notorious that Cutting has defaunce my mane, thus maxing it impossible for more continue my newspaper enterprise, and my interests laving suffered grave categories, of that I will be unable to continue my newspaper enterprise, and my interests laving suffered grave categories, therefore supulscate the Judge to mane two persons to fix the damage enterprise in the fine of the the date of the testing as an equitable way of settlement on my part.

Sefter Josus E-Vsins, counsel for Cutting.

an equitable way of actilement on my part.

Sefor Jeaus E. Ysiar, counsel for Cutting, argued that the former action had ended the claims of Mediua; that Cutting did not voluntarily break any Mexican laws, and that that is why he wont so far away to republish his eard; that if the offence was punishable, there were many reasons why the punishment should be as light as possible.

A chance was offered Mr. Cutting to speak, but he simply said that he could not recognize the court, and that he was in the hands of his dovernment.

the court, and that he was in the hands of his Government.

The Judge then pronounced him guilty, and the court adjourned. The Judge has fifteen days in which to pass sentence.

New Onleans, Aug. 6.—Although the excitement over the Mexican imbrogilo has greatly fallen off, two more companies have been organized here—the Louisians Volunteers and Third District Rifles—for service in Mexico. Both of the new companies adopted resolutions endorsing the action taken by Gov. Ireland, and offered their services should they be needed in consequence of trouble with Mexico.

A GOOD SHOWING FOR CONGRESS.

The Regular Expenses of the Covernment

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 .- It is true that the total appropriations voted by the Forty-ninth Congress at its first session are in excess of the totals agreed upon in any year since 1882. But it is to be remembered that there were some large extras in the list this year, owing to recent additional pension legislation, &c. In his speech last Wednesday on the surplus resolution, Mr. Randall made a brief statement of the estimates and appropriations of recent years, and obtained leave to extend his remarks in the Record. His speech in full appears in the Record of this morning. In it he gives an elaborate history of the regular appropriation bills for 1886-87, and finds in conclusion that, deducting the increased

concusion that, deducting the increased amount given for pensions over what was appropriated for 1886 (namely, \$16,759,290) and the amount of the River and Harber bill (\$14,173,900)—making in all \$20,549,100—from the argregate regular appropriations for 1887, and the remaining sum is \$206,490,583,44, or \$6,486,195,74 less than was appropriated for the freezing expenses of the Government for the fiscal year 1886.

Mr. Randad also shows that the expenditures of the Government during the first fiscal year under the oresent bemeerate Administration were \$17,000,000 less than the expenditures in the last fiscal year of Arthur's Administration; also that the expenditures for the sast fiscal year of Arthur's Administration; also that the expenditures for pensions in 1886 were \$53,04,894, as against only \$50,102,267 in 1895, being an increase of \$7,392,506 for 1886 over 1895, which difference, if deducted from the general expenditures as stated above for 1896 would make the reduction of expenditures for 1896 less by \$23,660,229 than the expenditures shown for 1885.

Comptroller Durkem and Commissioner oparks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.-A question of authority has arisen between First Comptroller Durham and Land Commissioner Pracks as to the right of the First Comp-troller to compel the Land Commissioner to state an actroise to comped the Land Commissioner to state an ac-count. A few days ago the First temptrollier requested Mr Sparks to state the account of Downey and straining, hearty Surveyers and Mr. Sparks, instead of committing, wrote to Mr. Durbam seaking him to show his authorities for some action. Mr. Durbam replied at length, exiting hearty authorities, i-exiding these distincts whats. He contemied that he had the same authority over Lond office accounts as he has were the accounts of the First and liftly hadders, aphandersed by section 271. Revised supply be settled.

To Inspect the Subsidized Hallroads.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 .- Gap. Joseph E. John sten. Commissioner of Railronds, left Washington this afternoon on his annual tour of mapeglion of the subsidired ratironds. He will pret go to Omaha and inspecthe Union Pacific and its branches. From Omaha he will go to an trancisco, where he will decide upon his father movements. tathre movements.

Mr. Thomas Bassard, the engineer of the Kailroad its rean, left last type into the inspect the Missouri Particles and the Southern Facilie. He will join the Count souther & San Francisco and the Southern Facilie. He will join the Count souther & San Francisco. Mr. William M. Thompson, the assistant looksepper of the introduction of the Country is a Country of the Country in the San Francisco in the Country of the Country is a Country of the Country

Attendance at Prayers Not Compalsory. liesten, Aug. 6.-Prof. Peabody and the prescious of Harvard University amounts the plan of services which they have adopted for the coming academic year. They say that they will hold a daily academic year. They say that they will had a daily service of gravor in the calcient chapter, and evening a rate. With prevailing on window, throughout the vary lands on the conduct the provent for the control of the province of the control of th

ino an route, Aug. 6. The Greenback State Cons methors Serierday The platform talepted dum, a a national increase; exatem when will gour anner a disculating needling follows intervention of when that labor at learning bonds about here to use of a the instrument, and that the instrument bona to when to make a many the labor to be consistent of a more to make a per yet according to the construction of exceeding three jet cont. E. z. Four was manifested for Licentennant devertor and J. H. Mirof for exceeding of state.

Nothing Like It. There is no such other componition of news, or mirror of contemporary history as Tax W szarr Suz. \$1 a year. HR KEPT HIS MONEY MOVING.

zen Farms and a Wife, the Outcome of Strict Attention to Business. WATERTOWN, Dak., Aug. 4 .- On an eastbound train the other day was a well-fed and comfertable-looking man, who announced that he had been attending to business very strictly for three or four years, and that he was then on his way to the seashore for the purpose of having a little recreation. His wife was a plump, fresh-looking young woman several years his junior, who, besides being fashionably drossed, had an air of business about her which is met with in the fair sex more frequently in this part of the country than elsewhere. "Yes," the tourist said, after settling himself back in his soat in the smokers' section, "I've

been attending to business mighty close. In fact, I've had to. I'm a banker. When I came out in this country I had just about \$4,000 clean cash. Down where I came from everybody said \$4,000 wasn't enough to put in your eye. It might do to buy a home with or get a team, but as far as business was concerned it was only an aggravation. I had heard something about Dakota, and I made up my mind that I would show some of the smart men whether \$4,000 capital was good for anything or not. I went West along with the immigrants, set up a little office, put out a sign 'Money to Loan,' and sat down to await custom.
"I put my money out in small sums princi-

pally. A settler would come in and ask for \$50 or \$100. I would ask him what he had. Well, ne might have an equity in his land, or he would have some household furniture, farm machinhave some bousehold furniture, farm machinory, or horses and wagons. I would let him
have the money, and take a mortgage on all
that he had, deducting my interest at ten,
twelve or fourteen per cent. In advance.
Plenty of them would want a little money for a
menth or two months, and I of always sock it to
those fellows. I've had \$10 for the use of \$50
for thirty days many at time. A good many of
the settlors were Scandinavians, and I could
not talk to them in their own language, nor
could they speak to me in mine, but I got up a
printed form which they could understand, and
it that way we managed to de business very
satisfactority.

not task to thom in their own language, nor could they speak to mo in mine, but I got up a printed form which they could understand, and in that way we managed to do business very satisfactority.

"It resultes a very clear head and good judgment to do a banking business out here. Particularly is this true in a new settlement in the winter time. I've changed my location three times since I've been in Dakota. After a township has been settled for a while it is not much good to men in my line. When I have moved I have always gone into new country. The people get along first-rate for a few months, but the first water fetches them. They have to have money, and a man who stands by ready to help them is a sort of public benefactor. I have had at one time and another mortgages on the stuff belonging to several hundred farmors, sometimes taking mortgages for sums as small as \$10 or \$20. In fact, they are the ones that pay, as the men who give them are usually on their last logs, and about self that you have to do is to wait a while and then gather in their stuff.

I have come into possession of some of the best farming land in Dakota in this way. A man might get hard up, and come to me for \$100 for six months. When the time was up he would be worse off than he was before, and by stretching the mortgage a little I would give him another hundred, the whole thing to be paid in three months. Then he might come around and make a poor month, and ask for an extension, and all that, but you see that wasn't what I was out there for. My capital wasn't very large, and I had to keep it meving, and then, to, there is no sentiment in business. I'd have to take the farm. In some such cases I have sold it back to the man at 12 or 15 ner cent, the toroit, one condition that he wented pay me monthly, but he usually gets tired of that.

"Only the other day I was thinking about to, there is no sentiment in business. I'd have to take the farm. In some such cases I have sold it back to the man at 12 or 15 ner cent, the working and there gove

money and raid for her furn, but she had to go into debt for her house and machinery. That's where I got in my work. When it came time for her to make a payment she was shert, and so she came to me for money. I gave it to her and took a mortgage on all her property, real and personal. That is the kind of deals I like to make. If you can get one of those girls for a customer, you are hable to have a farm after a while dirt cheap.

"Well, when the note fell due she couldn't pay it, and I gave her an extension at twelve

"Weil, when the note fell due she couldn't pay it, and I gave her an extension at twelve per cent, I usually get lifteen in such energencies but I took pity on her. Then that came due, and she had no money, and so I foreclosed on her. That made her mad. She wanted to make a compromise, and after a while I patched up a bargain with her, but as I repeated of it, I told her the place and all the things would have to be sold. A friend of mine bid them in for about the sum of my claim, and the girl get notice to leave, which she didn't do. Not much. She just stayed there, and one day when I rode out to see if she had gone, she onened on me with a rifle, calling me an old shark and thick. When I tried to get some help from the people round about, they intimated that they would see me hanged first, and, by thunder, the gir had me. She was in noscosion, and there wasn't law enough in that county then to gat her out.

"So after awhile I came to the conclusion that I would have to reason with her. It was getting to be about time for me to climb out of here any way but I couldn't bear the idea of lesing the farm. Then I get a man to negotiate with her for an interview and after awhile I called on her, making myself as agreeable as possible. The upshot of it was that I asked her to marry me, and she consented. I'm tretty well satisfied with the deal, for to tell you the truth, I would avever have set that farm if I hadn'ttaken her along with it."

Will they Hold a Convention !

ALBANY, Aug. 6.—The Evening Journal has communicated with any-elect of the sixty chairmen of the Republican County Committees in the State concernthe Republican County Committees in the State concerning the advessibility of hobing a Convention this year. Chairmen from these counties favor a Convention this year: Suffols, Ulater, Delaware, Policia, Wayne, Dutchers, Westchester, Greene, Schnyler, Frankith, Rolling, Westchester, Greene, Schnyler, Frankith, Rolling, Albeity, Theorem and Convention: Oswego, Columbia, Saratoga, Yasea, Chavarillon: Uswego, Columbia, Saratoga, Yasea, Chavarillon: Oswego, Golumbia, Saratoga, Yasea, Chavarillon: Corporation of Convention of Convention Convention Counties, Levis and Patina Convention are non-committa. The Journal ways that as the Braner resolution cave the State Convention only provided such action met "the zeneral approval of the Republicans of the State," at onvention should be held as such approval is not promised.

Lively Prohibition Campaign in Mississipple NEW OBLEANS, Aug. 6 .- A very warm and elgorous prohibition campaign is now being conducted in Hinds county, the largest in Mississippi, and in which the capital city, Jackson, is situated. The situ ation has looked unpromising for the Problettionists is consequence of the large mage vite in the county Last night the Problettionist Council met and decides

No Republican Ticket in South Carolina. COLUMBIA. Aug. 6 .- A number of the most uffuential Republicana have been in conference in this ity for several days past. E. M. brayton, Chairman o is last State Republican Executive this afteriorn that the object of the confedence was to be on many in case the following the survey of a spirit in the following would be next for the figure and opening would be next for the flequencies. Mr. for the said that the comparative is harmonian when of the federate has been a disappointment to its part. It assumes that the first a disappointment to its part. It assumes that the first of the first of the first own to be published to the following the first own to be published to the fed out of the first own to be published to the fed out of the first own to be called the first own to be called the first own to be called to place a fer published to be the fed out.

Tree Estled by Comburn.

Dunasco, Col., Aug. 6.-The 860 Indians at the Southern Lie Agency are greatly a saided over the killing by combarged two at more amount with off the pacts ation. The Utya have been distincted by weeks

Washington, Aug. 6.—The record of the

ARRESTS IMMINENT.

Informer Watte Called in to Testify in the

Squire-Flynn Basiness. The Grand Jury got at the Squire-Flynn business yesterday, and had Mayor Edson tell all he knew about the appointment of Squire, Ex-Alderman Charles B. Walte was let out o the House of Detention for a while and put to a new use. Detective McLoughlin stuck to Waite except while Waite was in the Grand Jury room. For the benefit of his ex-colleagues who are anxious about Waite's health, it may be said that his imprisonment in the House of Detention is telling upon him. His clothes hang on him loosely, and his dark stolid face was dismal. The People's Charley was acting President of the Board of Adermen when Squire was confirmed, and he told all he knew of that unpleasant elecumstance to the Grand Jury vesterday. Before leaving the building he was escorted into Assistant District Attorney Nicol's room. When he came out Detective McLoughlin took him in tow, and back he went to juli.

All sorts of rumors were flying about concerning Squire and Flyon. Every fresh arrival at the District Attorney's office declared that both men were under arrest already. Mr. Nicoli said to the reporters:

"No warrant for either Mr. Squire or Mr. Flynn has been issued. We are going along slowly and carefully." him. His clothes hang on him loosely, and

GAMBLING PLACES OPEN AGAIN. Comstock's Crusade in Saratoga Looks Like

Sanaroga, Aug. 6 .- The warfare against gambling begun this week, at the outset alarmed proprietors and others connected with gambling establishments to such an extent that the business was entirely suspended, but the alarm appears to be entirely over, as to-day the doors of these places are open and business is carried on as usual. The serving of warrants upon alleged lawbreakers looks like a farca. They are told quietly to angest and give bonds for examination, which they do at their convenience. Present appearances indicate that Comstock's crusade is a failure, as many believe the suppression of betting on the race course was his real object, and the sentiment of the residents is decidedly against anything which will have a tendency to increase with racing. Even if indictments are found against poolsellers and bookmakers, it will be next to impossible to obtain a jury to conviet them in this county. As each bookmakers, the will the race of the following states of the first poolsellers are not under bonds for his appearance. As soon as all the people connected with the race course are put under bonds, Comstock will renow his war against the gambling insticarried on as usual. The serving of warrants cill renow his war against the gambling insti

III. Skeleton Believed to Maye Been Found

ATLANTA, Aug. 6.-In 1872 a drummer from New York by the name of Yewell came to Atlanta and stopped at the old American Hotel. He staved here about a week and did a large business and became very popular with those with whom he was thrown in contact. One evening he suddenly disappeared from the hotel, leaving his baggage in his room. He has never been heard from since. Friends from New York telegraphed inquiring as to his whereabouts, but no news concerning him

whereabouts, but no news concerning him could be obtained. His relatives came on, employed detectives, to hunt him up, but all search proved of no avail, and from that day to this he has never been heard from.

To-day, while workmen were making some excavations in the front yard of a collins street bagnie, they found under the front steps the skeleton of a man which had evidently been buried for a number of years. The house has been in its present use many years, and about three menths ago the proprietor its gave it up, moving ecsewhere.

moving easwhere.

Another woman loased it a few days ago, and it was preparatory to moving in that the excavations leading to the discovery were being made in the yard. As soon as the plumbers theorem they are the skeleton they notified the Chief of discovered the skeleton they notified the Chief of Police, and an investigation was at once began, betterlives went to work, and, while nothing def-inite is known, they express themselves as rea-sonably certain that they have solved the mys-tery of Yewell's sudden departure from Atlanta. They refused to give their cities, but affirm that they are right in saying that the skeleton is the remains of Yewell.

STEAM MEN GO INTO GAS. Standard Oil Bollars in the New Scheme to Furnish Gas Light.

The Standard Oil Company men who control le New York Steam Company are going into the gar pusiness in New York with ten million dollars capita for a starter. The bill to empower the Standard Gas-light Company to lay gas pipes in all streets became a law without Gov. Hill's signature. The company has applied to the Commissioner of Public Works for per mission to open 116th street and other streets and avnues, and Corporation Counsel Lacombe advises the Commissioner to grant the application. This is, how Commissioner to grant the application. This is, however, upon the comittion provided by the statute that the company shall file in the other of the Company of a suppliant of the interest of the other of the company of a suppliant of that it will supply gas of not less than 25-cualde power at hot more than £1.00 or not more than the price fixed by the general law; that it will not company or go into a pool of carmings; that it will self-gas to the city for \$1.25 and supply gas to street lamps at £12.06 a year.

Ar. Wallace that the will self-gas to the city for \$1.25 and supply gas to street lamps at £12.06 a year.

Ar. Wallace thandrews says that the company has just completed the purchase of the necessary land, together with docks and waterfronts, for the construction of twelve stations to sulpily and siore it unimating gas. One works are to be built not of bey street, tool of East Tirrfly-second street, tool of Last Firty-first street, fool of fast very mind the first first street, fool of fast very mind the supplemental stations, two on the Sortin fiver. The company has been subject to the supplemental stations, two on the Sortin fiver. The company has been supplementally and the supplemental that system through 250 males of streets. The company will be no bounds. It has taken offices in the new bounding just leaved to the New York Steam Company, on Broadway and Cortain the street.

The Roebling Estate Sued by a Watter. Prior to her death several years ago Mrs. bucia W. Roebling, the widow of the engineer of the Brooklyn Bridge, resided for a time at the Hotel Bristol. at Fifth avenue and Forty-second street. Robert Wiles at Fifth avenue and Forty-second street. Robert Wilson, a waiter at the hotel at that time, alleges that Mrs. Rossing owned him \$50 for two months services. The money has not been paid, and Wilson has brown take to the theory has not been paid, and Wilson has brown take to the control of the same of the Kenthalia's estate to resouver it. Yesteriany a motion was made before Judge of the executing of Missing to the executing of Missing to the case of the case

A Great Flight of Grass Ployer.

The few cool days of this week brought an unusually large flight of grass player from the north. Many of these resorted to the level farm lands in the vicinity of Hound Brook, N. J., where for some days the local gunners, assisted by several Newark sportsmen, have been straining their guns at the wary birds. One former, who was flat sided and could creep through the corn without being observed, shot 22 piver yesterlay morning. Two Newsraurs killed 37 by driving after the birds in wagon and classifier away as the horse was on a troi. Many observed think there is no tord, at this or any other senious that compares with the grass piever any other senious, that compares with the grass piever any other senious, that compares with the grass piever. any other season, that compares with the grass plevel for delicacy of flavor. Burgundy is the pal of the plevel on the table.

Recorder Noble Boyes a Boy's Life.

Robert Rouse, aged 13, fell into the river from the Eric freight wharf in Weethawken on Tours-day. He couldn't swim. His Honor, Recorder Hobert Noble of Weehawken, had just got through with his come of westawarn, had just get through with his court business, and was walking down the nier to catch a stiff of pure sir. He loaged promptly into the river, where he had not the there is not the war again breaks, he weight more than 26 hourse. For a gain, breaks, he weight was smalled to him, and he was fairled on a which was some and the choers of those who had witnessed his brave act.

Do Police Captulas Protest Camblers? Superintendent Murray was directed yester ny by the Police Commissioners to livestigate the pub-shed statements that the Captains of the Old silp, Oak street, Literabeth street. Prince street. Mercer street. Thereverveeth street, Forty-erventh street, Liberry street, and Furnish afreet spinder, and to perfor starters askinet any Capitains whom the investigation of the street starters askinet any Capitains whom the investigation prices to be desting and. The experimental to make a report whether he discovers any guilty Capitains of the starters and the starters are street, and the street,

Defective Drainage to School Houses. In compliance with the request of the School

Trustees of the Ninth ward, the Health indeers recently examined the pathic schools of that section and discovered the dramage of six to be bad. New trajes are incoded in the Borsains street. Was also places, and serves after the property administrated that the Borsains and after the drawing training a second of the service of the service

Tired of Life, but Cownling to be Hanged. In the General Sessions yesterday Joseph Creservesh, a Frenchman, out of employment, and with utahone planded guilty to attempted suicide by longing unto the river at the faut of their this error. He said he was ired of hydro. Joshow the ing saked had wall be westired of living. Justice the sing asked him if he wanted to be banged and he said he did not. He was cent to the tity Prison for five days.

\$10 a Head for Steerage Passage.

Superintendent Jackson of Castle Garden received a cablegram from Hamburg yesterday stating that a number of Communicat and Polish Helpews, all destroic part been shipped to this constity to an easy list attender, at \$10 a feed for storage passing, after the regular Hamburg hipped at refuse to transport the

A safe stand by for the family during the season of choises morans summer complaints, risings, harrings, and all lower temperatus is Dr. Jarine's Carminative Baisan, already in admitted efficacy, and, if occasion should arise, sure to prove neglin.—Ads.

A WEDDING IN COURT.

A Youth of 10 Gets Out of Jull by Marrying a Widow of 17, His Old Sweetheart. Sr. Louis, Aug. 6 .- A romance was consummated to-day by a wedding in the Court of Criminal Correction. The parties were Byran loven, 19 years of age, and Mrs. Ella Kimmerly, a widow of 17. Young Coyan was born in

St. Louis of respectable parents, but fell into

evil ways, and at an early age made a record in police circles. He had a sweetheart, but something over two years ago they quarrelled, and the girl, through 'pique, married another, Young Covan has been arrested more times than he can remember. About six months ago than he can remember. About six months ago he was taken in for associating with thieves, and was fined \$500. A stay was granted during good behavior. Meantime the girl, who had married when only 15 years old, became a widow, and Coyan resumed his old friendly relations. The result became evident a few weeks ago in the young widow's condition, and about the same time the lad got into another snarl with the police which landed him in jail.

After a few weeks in jail he got a lawyer to intercede for him. He said that if the Police Judge would combine the old \$500 judgment with the penalty for his latest offence and give him a stay of execution, he would marry the girl and leave the city forever. This was agreed to, and the girl was happy until the discovery was made that Coyan was under ago, and his mother's consent would have to be obtained before us could get a marriage license. His mother had married a second time, and lived nearl Pevely. Mo. The girl telegraphed but got no answer, and on Wednesday last tooks a train for Pevely. On reaching there she learned that Coyan's mother lived nine miles distant, and there was no conveyance. It was 8 o'clock at night, dark, and raining but the girl went afoot that night and reached the home of her lover's mother at about midnight. Yesterday the old lady accompanied the girl to this city, and to-day the wedding took place. The newly married pair denarted immediately for the young husband's mother's house. He says if he ever comes back to St. Louis it will be as an honorable man. he was taken in for associating with thieves,

LOST IN A PLEASURE VACUE.

Six Young Men Wrecked and Drowned while Cruising on Lake Huron.

SARNIA, Ont., Aug. 6 .- The pleasure yacht Cruiser was caught in the storm of Sunday night and wrocked on Lake Huron. She had a crew of six young men, all of whom were drowned. A tug returned this morning with the bodies of three of the missing vachtsmen. and left immediately in search of the other three. Two of the bodies were tied to the boat when found. Yesterday the yacht was found when found. Yesterday the yacht was found wrecked near Port Franks, on the Canadian shore of Lake Huron, thirty miles from here. The bodies recovered were those of T. A. Teifer, manager of the Bank of London at Walford; William Vidal, station agent at the same place, and son of Senator Vidal, and Hope McKenzie, a nephow of the Hon. Alexander McKenzie. The three still missing are W. C. Morrison of Jarvis, William J. Singlair, Secretary of the West Lambton Reform Association, and Fleming McKenzie, another nephew of Alexander McKenzie, The party had left Sarnia about four weeks ago for a northern equicon Lake Huron, and started on their return trip last week. They were expected here on Monday, and nothing having been heard from them, the teg was sent in search yesterday.

NUNBEAMS

-Four new churches are building at St Paul, Minn., at an expense of \$250,000. -Mrs. Mary O'Brien, who was adjudged sand in Chicago last week, is now believed to be circus to a fortune of \$1,000,000, left her by her uncl

-A reunion of the descendants of Philip nes, who went to Maryland in 1720, was held Wednesfay at the homestead, near Buttimore. Over 200 Joneses were present, representing four generations

-August Langlels, a farmer of Pointe Aux Aux Trembles, while feeding his fowls a day or two ago, was attacked by a game cock. In lifting his hand to push the bird away it was plerced by the bird's spura. anglois died after suffering terribly from locking. -There is a woman living in Milledgeville.

Ga., known as old Aunt Jane Brooks, whose are is any

where between 100 and 120 years. She remembers the Revolutionary war distinctly, and when Washington was President. Her health is good, but she is quite blind. -Richard Oliver and Mary Swain, who said they were from Brighton, N. J., appeared in Baltinore the other day, and with the ald of three newspaper reporters they got a marriage license and found a par-son, the editor of the Bultimore Methodist, to marry them. Then they returned to surprise their friends in Brighton

as Mr. and Mrs. Oliver.

—A husband reading, while his wife near him sat embroidering a pair of slippers, remarked; "What surprises there are in statistics. A German physician affirms and proves by figures that half of the female sex are touched with insanity !!

replied the wife, dryly, "for more than half the women prove it by getting married." -A messenger left a box for Policeman Kean at his station in Boston on Tuesday. It was suspected that the box contained dynamite, and Chief Nelson left the station burriedly. As the policemen came in and looked at the box they were warned that it was langerous, and they hurried out. When Policeman Kean started to open the box the others warned him All the policemen in the station went across the street

vooden dog. -Ransom Reddy of Wakulla, Fla., has raised a vine of genuine black pepper, from which he has already gathered one crop of berries. He got the roots of the vine from a friend in California, who had sent to the island of Ceylon for it in order to experiment s to whether it would grow in the United States. It has a round, smooth, woody, articulated stem, swelling near the joints, with a dark green color. It was covered with small whitish flowers, covering thickly the cylin-

frical spadox, and succeeded by half-grown bergle -At Valcartier, Canada, on Friday, a playing meteor, probably ten feet in circumferer scended from the sky. After touching the earth it as sumed a strange appearance, creating terror in the minds of the country people, many of them conjuring up the worst tears, and looking forward to the speedy dissolution of the universe. Just previous to this oc-currence the sky lowered and the beasts of the field sens ressing cries, bringing credulous persons readily o their knees in a supplicating posture. Within the last few days the lightning has been very severa, and earth-

quake shocks have been frequent. -A driver of a Newark pollog van was sont to the jail yesterday to bring an italian prisoner down to the police court to meet his friends, who offered to ball nim. The driver went to the jail and got his man, but neglected to deliver him at the court. Five hours later when the prisoner was wanted by Justice Roder, the lriver was questioned. He suddenly remembered that he had put the van in the stable with the man locked up inside. He said he forget all about him. When the van was opened the Italian was found sitting disconsolate in the corner. He didn't imagine he had been abused. He seemed to think it was the regular New Jersey way

of dealing with prisoners. -For the past two or three years the Con-— For the past two or three years the Con-tinent has been deluged with forged Bank of England notes executed in a style defying detection, even by the most experienced. From Paris, Copenhagen, Vienna, Ber-lin, Milan, Rome, all the towns of the south of France, frequent complaints have been made by the victime of these frauds. It is evident that the forgers have either access to the bank paper or have found means of copying it exactly, for the strictest comparison between the real and forged notes fails to show any difference in the water mark or quality of the paper; and, in fact, high authorities in the Bank of England say that it is impos-

sible to detect the difference except by signs and num bers known only to themselves. -A method of sending a picture by telegraph has been invented by a scotchman, W. Gemmill, by which a photograph taken at one end of a wire is transmitted and reproduced at the other. The picture is primarily projected on a selentum cell placed in the tel-egraphic circuit, which, according to the degree of in-lensity of the light received, acts upon the current, and through it a number of subsidiary currents connected with an incandescent lamp, illuminating it with varied degrees of intensity consonant with the strength of the current. "These successive illuminations," according current. "These successive liuminations," according to the Photographic Times, "would give images of corresponding brightness to the points in the picture thrown upon the selection cell, and the flust picture, of course, would consist of a series of these points in vari-

-When the Emperor William travels, says the Patt Sail to hart, every possible measure is taken to provide for his condert. The Emperor's special train consists of three saleon carriages, connected with each other by a covered way. The conperial carriage proper is righly hung with him damark, and at one and there is a small compartment, in which the Emperer likes to stant at the window when making short journeys. A small saloon next to this course contains a sofa and a spring seat, opposite which is the Emperor's camp hed. Near the so -s is the study, in which stands a desa with writing materials, whose appearance shows good wear. Upon a bracket above the desk is a small model of the in of Victory in Berlin. Adjacent to the study is a resents from fitted up with extreme care and good dreaming from Rited up with extreme care and good tasts. A final room contains two small sofas, a leaf table, and a large mirror. With the Emperor's own carriage is a carriage for his suite, and this is, of source, quite sufficiently fitted up. It contains five or six apartments each containing a table and two small souther. All the rooms are connected by telegraph with the Emperor's and them. peror's speciments. The carriages are provided with gas throughout

true debths of shade."